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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 13
International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice

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Overall orientation

13.1 In the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2), the General Assembly established the achievement of sustainable development as an aim of the Organization. Sustainable development has many dimensions. It requires that the resources of the planet be shared so as to promote human dignity. It also requires good stewardship of those resources so that future generations may inherit a better world. Moreover, it is important to free individuals from the burden of uncivil behaviour in order to safeguard their survival, dignity and livelihood, and to assist in regenerating community values in order to prevent crime. This aspect is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved to intensify efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, to redouble the efforts to implement the commitment to counter the world drug problem and to take concerted action against international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

13.2 Actions against the world drug problem, global criminal activity and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations are a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting and require an integrated and balanced approach.

13.3 The General Assembly, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), clearly recognized organized crime and terrorism among the major security concerns. Drugs, crime and terrorism interact profoundly with development, peace and security, and the rule of law. Achieving security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism is at the core of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

13.4 Since the adoption of the biennial programme plan for the biennium 2008-2009, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19, approved, on the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, respectively, a four-year strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The strategy responds to the needs of its many stakeholders and grew out of extensive consultations with Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders (E/CN.7/2007/14-E/CN.15/2007/5).

13.5 Although the strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime builds on three themes, namely, rule of law, policy and trend analysis, and prevention, treatment, reintegration and alternative development, it provides for continuity with the previous biennial programme plan in that its operationalization focuses on:

(a) Normative services: facilitating the implementation of international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms, as well as facilitating the negotiation of international legal instruments;

(b) Research and analysis: increasing knowledge and understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues and expansion of the evidence base for policymaking and operational decisions;

(c) Technical assistance: providing expertise to Member States in preparation of their signing and ratifying international legal instruments and facilitating their implementation, and providing Member States with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms.

13.6 These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute, to the wider efforts of the United Nations towards development, security and human rights.

13.7 In the Millennium Declaration, Member States also resolved that the new security threats must be addressed as a common and shared responsibility in a multilateral setting and require an integrated and balanced approach. The strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime sets a platform, direction and accountability framework for this approach. This has articulated clearly the strategic position of the Office within the general nexus of development, security and human rights. The strategic position is well exemplified by four development-related threats: illicit drugs; trafficking; corruption; and terrorism.

13.8 Development is a key to reducing crime as well as the world's supply of drugs. However, the rule of law, security and justice go hand in hand with development. A fair, accessible, accountable, effective and credible criminal justice system promotes long-term socio-economic and human development, and acts as a shield against the effects of crime, trafficking, corruption and instability. Development and rule of law promote licit use of resources rather than their criminal abuse: trafficking in human beings, drugs and firearms, and the smuggling of migrants.

13.9 Corruption relates to development in the way that war relates to peace. Corruption undermines development and the rule of law. It can even pose a threat to security by facilitating all sorts of trafficking and smuggling, including facilitating terrorist acts. Anti-corruption strategies rest on a combination of public attitudes, preventive measures, effective control institutions, punishment of wrongdoers and recovery of stolen assets.

13.10 As one of the greatest international security threats, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations has many negative effects on development, security and justice, from crowding out investments to increasing feelings of insecurity and victimization among many innocent people. The rule of law is the basis for countering terrorism. There is thus a manifest need for comprehensive legislation in conformity with the universal anti-terrorist instruments, a strong criminal justice approach and effective international cooperation.

13.11 The policy directions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime are grounded in (a) the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, (b) the Millennium Declaration, (c) key resolutions of legislative organs, in particular General Assembly resolution 46/152, establishing the crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and resolutions 45/179 and 46/185 C on the drug control programme, (d) the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on countering the world drug problem, (e) the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the

Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex), the related plans of action (General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex) and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex), (f) the recommendations resulting from the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1), and (g) Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19.

13.12 The three pillars of the work programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with the adopted strategy, are:

(a) *Rule of law*: to promote, at the request of Member States, effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating the implementation of relevant international legal instruments and effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

(b) *Policy and trend analysis*: to enhance knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends and use of forensic information for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in drugs and crime;

(c) *Prevention, treatment and reintegration*: to assist in reduction of opportunities and incentives for illicit activities and gains, and in reduction of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS (as related to injecting-drug abuse, prison settings and trafficking in human beings), criminal activity and victimization, with a special focus on women and children, as well as in dissemination of information and successful practices in those areas; to promote effective prevention campaigns, care and reintegration into society of drug users and offenders, and assistance to victims of crime; and to foster and strengthen international cooperation based on the shared responsibility principle in sustainable alternative development.

13.13 Globalization has positive effects on human development, but at the same time facilitates opportunities for transnational crime. Drug control, crime deterrence and terrorism prevention are essential for building safe, just, healthy and democratic societies which can cope more easily with security threats. Common and shared responsibility are required to provide for a comprehensive and efficient response to those threats. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a multilateral instrument to help pursue security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

13.14 In pursuing its objectives, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will make every effort to integrate the gender perspective, in particular in its projects in the areas of prevention, the provision of alternative livelihoods and human trafficking.

Subprogramme 1
Rule of law

Objective of the Organization: to promote effective responses to crime, drugs and terrorism by facilitating policymaking and the implementation of relevant international legal instruments and to promote effective, fair and humane criminal justice systems through the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved national capacity for the ratification of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, and for the enactment of domestic legislation in line with these instruments	(a) (i) Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (ii) Increased number of Member States ratifying the United Nations Convention against Corruption, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (iii) Increase in the total number of ratifications of the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (since 2003) by countries which received counter-terrorism technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (iv) Increased number of Member States adopting national legislation for implementing the provisions of the legal instruments relating to drugs, crime and terrorism, drawing on the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
(b) Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, including the provisions related to international cooperation in criminal matters	(b) (i) Increased number of criminal justice institutions that have received legal advisory services and other substantive input for the implementation of the drug and crime conventions (ii) Increased number of criminal justice officials trained/briefed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the application of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism in pursuance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

	(iii) Increased number of Member States that have received training by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on international cooperation in criminal matters
	(iv) Increased number of Member States that have received specialized briefing/training by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of criminal justice officials on international cooperation in counter-terrorism, crime and corruption
	(v) Increased number of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime legal tools and good practices used by Member States to implement the crime conventions
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States, in particular States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) Increased number of States, in particular States in post-conflict or transitional situations, in receipt of legal advisory services for the development of criminal justice systems
(d) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(d) (i) Percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of technical and substantive services provided by the Secretariat
	(ii) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive services provided by the Secretariat to the Board

Strategy

13.15 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs. To a large extent, there is a correlation between it and theme 1

(Rule of law) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime strategy for 2008-2011, to which the Division for Operations also contributes. The objective will be achieved by pursuing a multipronged strategy for an effective legal regime against crime, drugs and terrorism, consisting mainly of:

(a) Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international instruments on drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, especially by providing policy advice at the global and national levels, legal advisory, legislative and related institutional capacity-building support services and training, and facilitating the transfer of related expertise;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to apply counter-terrorism legislation in conformity with the rule of law in pursuance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the relevant Security Council resolutions by providing sustained, long-term and in-depth assistance and by cooperating closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its Executive Directorate as well as with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its participating entities;

(c) Promoting international cooperation among countries, especially in extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery, with regard to drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

(d) Promoting the further development, as well as the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, with a view to facilitating policy elaboration and application, in particular by emphasizing a holistic approach to strengthening criminal justice systems;

(e) Coordinating and monitoring the follow-up of the mandates contained in the relevant resolutions and decisions by the treaty-based organs and governing bodies, including promoting and implementing the outcome of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

(f) Performing secretariat functions for the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption and the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and for the International Narcotics Control Board;

(g) Providing technical and substantive support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(h) Assisting the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and foster compliance by Governments with the international drug control treaties;

(i) Coordinating and collaborating with other relevant actors, especially the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network and intergovernmental organizations at the international, regional and subregional levels.

Subprogramme 2
Policy and trend analysis

Objective of the Organization: to enhance knowledge of thematic and cross-sectoral trends for effective policy formulation, operational response and impact assessment in order to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced knowledge of trends, including emerging trends in drugs and specific crime issues, available to Member States and the international community	(a) (i) Increased volume/quantity of data usage by Member States through the central database on drugs and crime (ii) Increased number of publications downloaded from the website (iii) Increased number of scientific references to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime research publications
(b) Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards, including increased use of scientific information and laboratory data for inter-agency cooperation activities and in strategic operations and policy and decision-making	(b) (i) Increased percentage of institutions in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance reporting enhanced scientific and forensic capacity (ii) Increased number of laboratories participating actively in the international collaborative exercise (iii) Increased number of laboratories in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance reporting participation in, and/or use of forensic data for, inter-agency activities with law enforcement, regulatory, judicial and health authorities, and/or trend analyses
(c) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as of the relevant United Nations legal instruments, standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) (i) Increased number of stations that broadcast United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-generated information on drugs, crime and terrorism (ii) Issues effectively projected outside the United Nations as evidenced by the number of press articles published covering the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strategy

13.16 The substantive responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The objectives will be achieved by focused interventions in the following main substantive areas:

(a) Providing timely and accurate statistics and analyses of the world drug and crime problems, with particular attention to specific regional manifestations of crime;

(b) Expanding the evidence base for policymaking;

(c) Providing drug testing and forensic expert services;

(d) Evaluating projects, programmes and the impact of interventions;

(e) Developing strategic planning and analysis;

(f) Achieving a better balance between prevention and enforcement in programme planning and project development;

(g) Conducting policy dialogues with donor Governments, Member States, international organizations and private sector entities to mobilize resources;

(h) Reaching out to civil society, non-governmental organizations and international media;

(i) Carrying out targeted advocacy and communications activities, with emphasis on the media and with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable children and youth;

(j) Coordinating with other United Nations agencies on issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Subprogramme 3
Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

Objective of the Organization: to sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and other forms of transnational crime, and to assist Member States, upon request, with the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse, human trafficking and in prison settings, and with domestic criminal justice issues, including criminal justice reform

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to implement the provisions of the conventions and protocols	(a) (i) Increased number of countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices, in particular in relation to vulnerable groups, such as women and children
	(ii) Increased number of countries with improved anti-corruption mechanisms in both the justice and public sectors

	(iii) Increased number of post-conflict and transitional countries utilizing tools, manuals and training material for improving criminal justice procedures and practices
(b) Improved capacity of Member States to prevent crime, including illicit crop cultivation, and to prevent and treat drug abuse as well as HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse, human trafficking and prisons	(b) (i) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, strategies and programmes for crime prevention
	(ii) Increased number of countries that have developed, adopted and implemented, with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS related to drug abuse, human trafficking, and in prisons
	(iii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing alternative development programmes
	(iv) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing evidence-based drug abuse prevention interventions
	(v) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, implementing evidence-based drug dependence, treatment and rehabilitation approaches
(c) Improved capacity of Member States to combat transnational organized crime	(c) (i) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, regarding action-oriented programmes
	(ii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, complying with international standards to combat money-laundering and financing of terrorism
	(iii) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, related to the recovery/return of assets

	(iv) Increased number of countries, in receipt of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime assistance, adopting and implementing measures to protect victims and witnesses
(d) Enhanced regional cooperation in dealing with problems of illicit drugs and crime	(d) Increased number of regional initiatives developed through cooperation agreements brokered and/or supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Strategy

13.17 The substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations. To a large extent, there is a correlation between it and theme 3 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Strategy for 2008-2011 and to theme 1, the substantive responsibility for which is vested primarily in the Division for Treaty Affairs. The strategy for achieving the objective will include:

(a) The provision of assistance to Member States, upon request, to enhance national justice systems through various forms of technical cooperation, including knowledge transfer and training, advisory services and equipment, focusing in particular on capacity-building in drug control and crime prevention, with special attention to the impact of drug and crime-related problems on the population;

(b) The development and dissemination of manuals, toolkits and training materials;

(c) The development of partnerships to optimize the scope of programmes, projects and initiatives.

Legislative mandates

Conventions

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons (1973)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988)

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988)

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000 and 2001, entry into force: 2003)

United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003, entry into force: 2005)

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)

Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)

Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (2005)

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	**Creation of an effective United Nation crime prevention and criminal justice programme**
51/59	**Action against corruption**
51/60	**United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security**
51/191	**United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions**
52/86	**Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women**
S-20/2	**Political Declaration**
S-20/3	**Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction**
S-20/4	**Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem**
53/112	**Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters**
55/2	**United Nations Millennium Declaration**
55/25	**United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
55/59	**Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century**

55/255	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
S-26/2	Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS
56/95	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
56/119	Role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders
57/170	Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century
57/174	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption
58/135	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
58/136	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention
58/137	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
58/140	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
58/141	International cooperation against the world drug problem
58/205	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin
59/160	Control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis
59/290	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/43	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
60/178	International cooperation against the world drug problem
60/179	Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan
60/207	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
61/40	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
61/179	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
61/180	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
61/181	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
61/182	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
61/183	International cooperation against the world drug problem
62/172	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism
62/173	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
62/174	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
62/175	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity
62/176	International cooperation against the world drug problem
62/202	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Security Council resolutions

1373 (2001)	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
1377 (2001)	Declaration on the global effort to combat terrorism
1456 (2003)	Declaration on the issue of combating terrorism
1535 (2004)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1611 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1617 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1618 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1624 (2005)	Threats to international peace and security
1735 (2006)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1997/27	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
1999/24	Action to promote cooperation and the functioning of the clearing house on international projects in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/25	Effective crime prevention
1999/27	Penal reform
1999/28	Administration of juvenile justice
1999/30	Review of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control within the scope of the existing international drug control treaties and in accordance with the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
2001/11	Action to promote effective community-based crime prevention
2001/12	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2002/12	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters
2002/13	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2002/14	Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children
2003/25	International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/26	Prevention of urban crime
2003/27	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims
2003/29	Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property
2003/30	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

2004/25	The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2004/26	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of fraud, the criminal misuse and falsification of identity and related crimes
2004/27	Guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime
2004/28	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2004/29	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in combating money-laundering
2004/31	Prevention of urban crime
2004/32	Implementation of technical assistance projects in Africa by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2004/34	Protection against trafficking in cultural property
2004/35	Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities
2004/39	Drug control and related crime prevention assistance for countries emerging from conflict
2005/14	Model bilateral agreement on the sharing of confiscated proceeds of crime or property covered by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
2005/16	Action against transnational organized crime: protection of witnesses
2005/17	International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime
2005/18	Action against corruption: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the entry into force and subsequent implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
2005/19	Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2005/20	Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime
2005/21	Strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform
2005/22	Action to promote effective crime prevention
2005/23	Strengthening reporting on crime

2005/27	International assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs
2005/28	Frequency of meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe
2006/20	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention
2006/21	Implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa
2006/22	Providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of viable alternatives to imprisonment
2006/23	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2006/24	International cooperation in the fight against corruption
2006/25	Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction
2006/26	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2006/27	Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
2006/28	International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events
2006/29	Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls
2006/30	Baku Accord on Regional Cooperation against Illicit Drugs and Related Matters: a Vision for the Twenty-first Century
2006/31	Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants
2006/32	Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan
2006/33	Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection
2006/34	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/9	The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs
2007/10	Improvement of drug abuse data collection by Member States in order to enhance data reliability and the comparability of information provided
2007/11	Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

2007/12	Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2007/17	Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
2007/18	Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism
2007/20	International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime
2007/21	Information-gathering instrument in relation to United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
2007/22	Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct
2007/23	Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination
2007/24	International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4	Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
43/2	Follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
43/3	Enhancing assistance to drug abusers
43/6	Illicit cultivation
43/9	Control of precursor chemicals
43/10	Promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants
44/2	First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together
44/14	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed
45/1	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

45/13	Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs
45/14	The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation
46/1	Renewing emphasis on demand reduction prevention and treatment efforts in compliance with the international drug control treaties
46/2	Strengthening strategies regarding the prevention of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse
47/1	Optimizing integrated drug information systems
47/3	Strengthening the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as one of its governing bodies
47/5	Illicit drug profiling in international law enforcement: maximizing outcome and improving cooperation
47/6	Effective controlled delivery
48/1	Promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions
48/2	Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
48/6	Women and substance use
48/8	Application of research in practice
48/9	Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue
48/11	Strengthening international cooperation to prevent the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by preventing the diversion and smuggling of precursors and essential equipment in the context of Project Prism, Operation Purple and Operation Topaz
48/12	Expanding the capacity of communities to provide information, treatment, health care and social services to people living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases in the context of drug abuse and strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems
49/1	Collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

49/2	Recognizing the contribution of civil society in global efforts to address the drug problem in the context of reporting on the goals and targets for 2008 set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
49/3	Strengthening systems for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs
49/4	Responding to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases among drug users
49/5	Paris Pact initiative
50/1	Follow-up to the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan
50/2	Provisions regarding travellers under medical treatment with internationally controlled drugs
50/3	Responding to the threat posed by the abuse and diversion of ketamine
50/4	Improving the quality and performance of drug analysis laboratories
50/5	Identifying sources of precursors used in illicit drug manufacture
50/6	Promoting collaboration on the prevention of diversion of precursors
50/7	Strengthening the security of import and export documents relating to controlled substances
50/8	Strengthening international support for Haiti in combating the drug problem
50/9	Use of drug characterization and chemical profiling in support of drug law enforcement intelligence-gathering and operational work, as well as trend analysis
50/10	Prevention of diversion of drug precursors and other substances used for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
50/11	International cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet
50/12	Measures to meet the goal of establishing by 2009 the progress achieved in implementing the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
50/13	Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on 16 and 17 April 2003

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
4/1	**Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime**
7/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
9/1	**Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme**
16/1	**International cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources**
16/2	**Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children**
16/3	**Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body**
16/4	**Budget outline for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund**
16/5	**Third World Summit of Attorneys General, Prosecutors General and Chief Prosecutors**
16/6	**Global initiative to fight human trafficking**

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols

1/1	**Adoption of the rules of procedure for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
1/2	**Programme of work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**
1/4	**Technical assistance activities**

1/5	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
1/6	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/1	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and programme of work of the Conference of the Parties thereto
2/2	Implementation of the international cooperation provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/4	Implementation of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/5	Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
2/6	Technical assistance activities
3/1	Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto
3/2	Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
3/3	Implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
3/4	Recommendations of the open-ended interim working group of government experts on technical assistance

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

1/1	Review of implementation
1/2	Information-gathering mechanism on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
1/3	Appeal to States parties and invitation to signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption to adapt their legislation and regulations

1/4	Establishment of an intergovernmental working group on asset recovery
1/5	Technical assistance
1/6	International cooperation workshop on technical assistance for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
1/7	Consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations
1/8	Best practices in the fight against corruption